Evening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Trans Carya Pri Copy, or Reserving Carre Par What, payable to the Carrier, and inaded to Subscribers out of the City of Many Dollars Pen Annue; One Indian and First Cours for Two Mustra, tovariably in asympte thy the period ordered. Advertisements inserted at the nexal rates. A liberal

serving owen t made for expended in

To Advertisers. Dwing to the great increase in the Openation of Tria.

The great Technique, controlling in to go to prove at an early hour, we organisy request that advertisation in the hands it is a core as it o voters. If possible, no recurs them as the extreme in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

"The "state of the country" is a phrase as tette and stopid as any phrase can be. And yet, like many sentences which embody a multiplicity of truths, it is exceedingly suggest-Iva. It is not the condition of the country in Its immediate war aspects to which we refer. It is the social state of the community as influenced by the war. We are maintaining a great Government; we are supporting an immense conflict. We have given treasures over yet given, and yet our streets are as crowded, and prosperity is as seemingly secure, our amusements are as well patronized, new business enterprises are as much embarked in, as though peace shed its genial atmosphere over all things.

In the midst of a struggle in which countless treasures have been sunk, the quiet influences which are supposed to be coeval with peace are being engendered. In fact, we are a prosperous nation. It is good to look upon the bright side as well as the dark. The conviction is exultant that we have that within us which no requirements can ever drain, and which no other nation has ever equalled.

Americans, generally, have been charged with being a boastful people. Perhaps they are. But they have something to boast of. They have a singularly hongrable and glorious past which has not yet grown old; they have cosonrees whose wondrous variety is continually evincing itself; and they cherish institutions which have withstood invulnerably the shocks of malice and hate. We lament the time-the golden age-when we were prosperous and happy; but it is to be remembered, amid all the desolution of warfare, our home prosperity has been singularly brilliant, and individual afflictions are justly lost sight of in the multiplied causes for national rejoicing.

GENERAL WEBB'S COMMUNICATION TO BRAZIL.

The New York World of yesterday pubisshed General WEBB's communication to the Brazilian Government, on the subject of the seizure of the Florida. In commenting upon the document, the World censures General Whan for his imprudence in anticipating the action of his Government; for his undiplomatic proceeding in vehemently protesting against the conduct of foreign Powers in according the Rebels belligerent rights; and for his inveighing especially against the conduct of Great Britain. To this criticism General Wasa has undoubtedly laid himself open by the tenor of his communication. It remains, however, to be seen whether he has misconstrued the sentlments of his Government, for if so, whether they can disclaim the official proceeding of their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

General Webb was indiscreet in denouncing the course of fereign Powers, but according to the opinion which we have already expressed seizure is that which the United States are bound in honor to admit. Whilst strenuously a aintaining that the Florida and similar vessels are licensed pirates, he admits that the cumunity which they enjoyed in other waters must inhere in them equally in the waters of Brazil. He says:-"The undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency, that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than if the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But, while making this reparation, the Government of the United States will offer, without doubt, the amende honorable under protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies, in toto, to any nation or nations, as soon as rebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the Rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they rebel." This is the gist of General WEBB's communication to the Brazil'an Goverament. Injudicious and undiplomatic it certainly is, but the truth of his allegations cannot be controverted.

cussed from an entirely wrong stand-point. The chief arguments which have been adduced for our course to Brazil, are those derived from alleged precedents furnished by the conduct of England. The article, which we believe to have been erroneously attributed to Mr. repeatedly violated international law. Even these appeals. admitting for a moment, what is not true, that all the examples in that article are pertinent to the question, what are we to infer? Does Fogland, and England alone, promulgate positor of international law? Is her violation of it sufficient excuse for ours?

We can understand the intention of furnish-

tended to insinuate that her silence would be more decent and discreet than adjurations to other nations to respect what she disregards. But if the conclusious drawn from these precedents are not intended for that purpose, they are unavailable for any other. Unless upon the plea of retaliation, the wrong-doing of another nation cannot be our criterion of right. Conscience is the only mirror of soliapprobation.

To arraign England does not settle the Florida question. If we could cite a thousand instances of ner infraction of international law, wherein would we be benefited? The consideration of such precedents should but impel us to be faithful to the principles against whose violations we declaim. To soar above the perty Impulse of the hour, to scorn to perpetrate a wrong, should be a great nation's proudest boast. If the United States sanction the course of General Within, the heart of every citizen should swell with exultation, to feel that the Nation is too grand to be petty even in a single act.

OUR MARKET-HOUSES.

It has been the policy of many of our papers to avoid in their editorial columns any reference to matters of merely local importance in money and men such as no country has It is our intention to continue to pursue the plan which we have always adopted, and when any question of importance arises, which has interest for our citizens, not as Americans, nor as Pennsylvanians, but exclusively as Philadelphians, to devote both time and space to its consideration. Anything which tends to the beautifying or the improvement of any institution of our municipality should be considered by our people with an unbiased mind, and be decided as judgment dictates.

Nature surpasses Art in beauty, but among the most beautiful productions of the latter may we rank our City of Brotherly Love. The consideration of any subject tending to the improvement of our town regulations caunot but be most important and interesting to the

general public. At the last meeting of our "City Fathers," a bill was introduced abolishing the system of portable market stands on wheels, in the shape of wagons, which now stand backed up against our sidewall s. The formal vote on the subject was postponed until Thursday, when the de cision of that body will either remove the nulsance, or legalize one of the most objectionable customs which ever disgraced a community-the plan of filling up our broadest and most picturesque thoroughfares with hideous country wagons. When the rustics arrive from their rural homes, they appear to labor under the delusion that the crowded streets of adensely populated town were created especially for the benefit of their ancient carts; that the sidewalks which cost our people thousands annually to repair were paid for in order that their fish, and beef, and vegetables could assail the nostrils of the passer-by, and in order that a race of lean canines, eager to become cannibals, which lurked beneath their wagons, should be encouraged by the continual flavor of meat to attack the peacefully disposed man or the helpless child, and spread hydrophobia, like an epidemic, amidst our

We therefore call upon the City Councils to do their duty, and abolish the nulsance. They need not be alarmed at the excited sarieks of fishmongers, because six of this race are "a bost in themselves," at least in strength of voice. The great mass of our intelligent citizens favor such an improvement; the health and beauty of our city demand it; and within a year even the old Locofocos, who are so indignant to-day, will rejoice in being able to on the Florida question, his view of the purchase their marketing in neat and airy

It is also demanded as a simple act of justice. The holders of stalls in the house are obliged to pay rent to the city, while those who stand in the street escape this expense. This is unfair to those who believe in the system of advancement in marketing as well as government. The street incommoders are able to undersell those who prefer the commodious conveniences of the new houses. It is therefore necessary, as an act of justice, to pass this bill; and when once adopted, the whole community will acknowledge its propriety.

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.

The case of FRANZ MULLEB, recently executed in England for the murder of a bank clerk named Bergos, in a railroad car, has excited much more than ordinary public interest on both sides of the water. "The manner in which the crime was committed was alone fitted to alarm all persons accustomed to traveling on English rallways, where they are shut up in small compartments, and deprived of all means of escape or rescue in the event of personal danger. Besides this, the whole affair was invested with singular mystery, from the beginning unto the end; and there are many intelligent minds that even now, notwithstanding the late and laconic confession of MULLER on the scaffold, still entertain a serious doubt of his guilt. There is not, in our recollection, a single case of a The subject of this imbroglio has been dis- like character in which so carnest and general an effort was made to reprieve the prisoner, upon the supposition of his innocence, or, rather, a dissatisfaction with the evidence upon which he was convicted. Not only did the German Society in London make the most realous and persistent efforts to have Mul-SCHNER, gleans evid nee almost from the LER respited, but some of the high officials of times of antiquity to prove that England has the Prussian Government at Rerlin joined in

All, however, was in vain. The stern rigor of English justice prevailed. The accused, who was pursued to this country, arrested in New York, and carried back to the very scene in ernational law? Is England the sole ex- of his alleged homicide, was tried, condemned and hanged. It is not by any means to be taken for granted that he was gullty because he was judicially declared to be so. Verdlets lag precedents against England, if it is in- of juries in cruninal cases are not intallible-

not always necessarily conclusive of the questions of het they profess to find. There were items of testimony in MULLER's case which, it is true, bore very powerfully against the presumption of his innocence. They seemed almost as irresistible as direct and positive proof of criminality. And yet they were but links in a chain of circumstances apparently connecting MCLLER with the murder. It is, indeed, an old proverb, that circumstantial evidence, when completely made out, is the strongest sort of proof. And yet a false witness on the side of the prosecution, or the want of an honest one on the side of the defense, to clear up some matter seemingly inconsistent with the theory of the innocence of the prisoner, may lead to a wrong vardict, when the chain of testimony against him appears to be perfect in every essential par-

As respects the present case, the confession of MULLER is not to be implicitly relied upon. He protested that he was not guilty even up to the very instant before the drop fell, and though at that awful moment, with his whole soul agitated, he may have uttered the words imputed to him-" Yes, I did it!" the last words he ever articulated-yet it is not impossible that he may have pronounced them. either unconsciously, or else in agoulzed imratience of the importunate chaplain, who seems first to have assumed the guilt of McL-LER, and then to have persecuted him with appeals to confess the crime, up to the last haal moment.

The clergyman, too, is reported to have been greatly delighted with his final success in overcoming the fortitude of a wretched youth, whom, it may be, he literally badgered into bearing talse witness against himself. The reporter for the London Times, in describing

the scene, says:-"So greatly relieved was the reverend gentle-men by the conjession, that he rushed from the scaffold exclaiming, Thank G.d." Thank God." and sonk down in a chair, completely exhausted by his action. After recovering, he repeated in Eight k, in the presence of the sheriffs and undersheriffs, and the representatives of the newspeper press, of whom there were four, what had just passed between him and the convict, precisely as it had been reased above."

As the case stands the weight of probability is certainly against the hypothesis of Mun-LER's innocence. And yet the human mind is so prone not to sympathize with crime, but to lenn to the side and elling to the hope of innocence, in every case of alleged crime in which there is a loop to hang a doubt on, that it is not at all surprising that the execution of MULLER, under the remarkable circumstances that attended it, will long be recalled with a painful sense of misgiving as to his guilt. There is no likelihood, of course, that if a mistake was made in the verdict, and the wrong man made to suffer for the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, the fact will ever be discovered, though it has happened repeatedly that men on their death-beds have confessed to the commission of crimes for which guiltless persons have been punished. Should it, however, at any time hereafter be disclosed that MULLER did not commit the murder, but was only connected with it by a remarkable concatenation of accidental coincidences which fixes the guilt upon him, while screening the real criminal even from suspicion, the revelation would come too late for his benefit, but not too late to teach courts and juries a most valuable practical lesson. It is true that justice is often defeated by the overweening compassion and doubts of her ministers. Yet it is nevertheless a sound and wholesome rule, that many guilty persons had better escape than that one innocent person should suffer; and though a jury may even convict and a court sentence, it may yet be ise and humane to grant a reprieve where there is a rational doubt of guilt after con-

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Supreme Court.

Ben Perley Peore, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives the following is relation to the Supreme Court of the United States .- The first Monday in December is not only the appointed day for the opening of the annual session of Congress, but for the commeacement of the term of the Supreme Court, which now occupies the old Senate chamber Of late years not much bas been said about this supreme tribunal, which used not only to interpret and to enforce both Federal and State laws, but to annul them.

The acts of Congress and of State Legislatures the acts of Congress and of State Legislatures, the doings of Presidents and of Covernors, the charters of banks and of universities, interna-tional intercourse, and the law of maritima prizes—in short, every feature of our system of government has in turn been brought before the or of the Supreme Court, and never have the copie of the United States refused to submit to the majesty of the law, which has there exercised such a potent power. The Federal Judiciary has been recognized as the sole exponent of constitutional questions, although in late years its reputation has been sailly tarmished by suspicious of artican particulty.

Strictly speaking, the Supreme Court has ex-lusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil ature, where a State is a party, except between State and its citizens, and except also between State and citizens of other States, or alieus-in high fatter case it has original and not exclusive ari-diction of suits or proceedings against am passadors, as a court can have, by the law of un-tions, and appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit and State Courts, in certain cases provided by

The Chief Instices.

John Jay, that honest Hugmenot, was the first Chief Justice, serving from 1789 mul he wont as Minister to England in 1795 John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was next appointed, but the Schafe refused to confirm his nomination. Wil-liam Cushing, of Massachusetts, Associate Jusice, was appointed and confirmed Unief Justice in 17.0, but he declined the promotion, remainted to the Lenk as Associate until his death in 1811 Then came Oliver Elisworth, of Connection, who presided from 1796 until he went as Minister to France in 1799. John Jay was next reappointed.

February, 1861, John Marshall, of Virginia took his sent on the beach of the Supreme Cour a Chief Justice, and filled it until his death, in 1855 — the ty-four years. He was one of the parties who fought in the Revolutionary war, then a representative in Congress, then a foreign minister, then a Secretary of Sate, and then a wagistrate, who, during one-third of a century.

did much to shape our national jurisprudence.

Well do I remember his tail, loose-joined frame, clud in the garb of long sone, the kindmess of his looks, and the merry longh with which be joined in the convival enjoyments of the capital. Grave a the convivalency provide of the capital. Grave on the beach, he everywished the social pleasures of private life, and he would always do his share owards keeping a table in a roar. His judicial empire was spitial, and he was none the worse or seeking relaxation from the tolloome duties of al position, and thus resting his mighty

From the organization of the Supreme Court until 1845, a Massachusetts man was always on the target. Justice Cushine was succeeded by Levi Liveren, and he by John Cathey Adams, each of the two ast named in two declining the appointment. Then came Judge Story, who was appended to 1811, and who, for twenty-live years, left his Impression on the proceedings of the court. Hed fitness twen taken into consideration, President Jackson would have promoted Judge Story to the position of Chief Justice, after the death of Marshatt, but R. gor B. Taney, of Maryland, had come some cirty political work, and the Senate had refused to condem his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury. So he was appointed the Justice as a reward for his services to the Temperatus party, which the Senate had virtually From the organization of the Supreme Court power, and I might say much on this topic did not remember the old admonition—"De mortal of this bosons."

The Old Court. Originally, I believe, the Judges of the Supremourt wore a great and ermine robes, with large age, of the true Westminster Hall pattern. There war, of the true Westminster Hall pastern. Then came the black silk carp ices yet worn, then set with powdered har, tight black small clothes, those and knee his kies, and chaborate ruffles. It is the rued that Mr. Taney was the first Chief leastice who so far departed from precedent as to differ an option to trowers, and it was only then that the lawyers began to appear at the tar wearing hosts and whiskers. Ex-Chanceller Blob, who died here a few years since, in side the hast plea in departons black, with tights, ruffles, making, as d a cue.

From 1825 to 1835 the Supreme Court was the teatre of formsic arguments which cellosed

beaute of formste arguments, which eclipsed hose heard in the Senate or in the House of Rep-escutatives. The Dartmonth College inspired bandel Webster to display the majesty of his in-cilicenal grandeur, and to lavish the opulence of his intellectual wealth, as he assailed Siate severe guty—then judicially demolished, but since fostered into life by Democratic justices. Livingston, Wheaton, Wirt, Haines, Sampson, and other eminent jurists, adorned the bar of the Supreme Court in those proud days of its history, but the crator of the bar, par excellence, was Henry Clay.

Anecdote of Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives when he was retained by the Governor of Kentocky to appear before the Supreme Court, of Kentocke to appear before the Supreme Court, and a manual the rights of that State against the pretensions of Virginia, in a long-context of suit crowing out of weat was termed the "occupying laws." It was his first appearance before the tribunal in last resort, and a large concentrate of ascerators was attracted by a natural curiosity to ditermite whether the orator of the West would be able to sustain his high reputation upon this new and untried thesure. When he rose it was with some slight agiration of manner, but he soon recovered his wonted composure, and held his auditors in admiring attention, while he pronounced a most beautiful culogium upon the character of the sons of Kentucky. The judges sat in their black robes of office, sedate and attentive. One of them, Jadge Washington, (a nephew of the Pater Patrie,) was an investorate small taker, and availed himself of a momentary patter in the urgument to induige himself with the titiliating restorative.

pause in the argument to Induige himself with the titillating restorative.

Mr. Clay observing this, instead of proceeding, advanced gracefully to the bench, with his thumn and finger extended, and helped himself from Judge Washington's box. As he applied the pinch he observed, "I perceive that your honor sticks to the Scotch," and immediately resuming his stand, he proceeded in his argument without the last embarrassment. So extraordinary a step over the usual barrier which separates this Court and the barristers, excited not a little astonishment and admiration among the spectators; and it was afterward apily remarked by Judge Sury, in relating the circumstance to a friend, that "he did not believe there was a man le the United States who could have done that but Henry Glay." Henry Clay.

Mr. Justice Washington.

Many are the p casant anecdotes related about Judge Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon, where his remains its inverted near those of his uncle. He was small, of an ordinary appearance, and was deprived of the sight of one eye by excessive study. Never was there a more rigid disciplinarian and stickler for cliquette. It is said that he once sat sixteen hours without leaving the bench, and that on the trial of General Bright (for delebding Mrs. Sargent's house with State troops, by order of the Gavernor of Ponnsylvania, against the Marshal of the United States), Judge Washington displayed as much unaffected courage as General Washington did in his best fought Mr. Justice Washington. s as General Washington did in his best fought

He was also a man of rare humor. On one occasion, Senator Isham Taibet, of Kentneky, argued a case in a speech of impassioned eloquence, with his wonderful rapidity of utterance, and during four hours his words flew with unasual velocity. After adjournment, as the judges were discount to extractionary utterance of Seator isrobing, the extraordinary utterances of Senator obstroning, the extraordinary utterances of Senator Talbot were being discussed, when Judge Wash-ington dryly remarked:—"Well, a person of moderate wishes could hardly desire to live longer than the time it would take him to repeat crately that four hour speech we have ju

But I am exceeding my limits. Let it be hoped that the new Chief Justice and his associates may restore the ancient and honorable dignity of the Supreme Court, which has fields of constitutional prisdiction spread before it enough "To fill the ambition of a prudent judge, Though (firstham's language were his native tone: And Welle's great name compatriet with his own.

MARRIED FREE-CLAYTON,—At No. 861 Broad street, on in the of the other last, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. WILLIAN H. FILE: of Delaware Bounty, Fa., to Miss LOUIS, CLAYTO;;; of Withington, Del. JONES GAMBLE.—December 1st, 1864, by the Ray Reuben Jeffries, D. D., Mr. WM. R. JONES to Mis Fills M. GAMBLE, daughter or J. K. Gamble, Esq. both of this city.

DIED. BEACH.—December 4th, 1864 at the house of her some law, J. Emerson Kent, M. D., No. 2100 Green street are HEACH agred To years, Interment as Staten Island. Functual service on Wednesday, at half-last II A. M., as above; the friends of the bond, buffled

ic family invited.

HOUTH -On the 5th instant, MARY ANN, wise of oper Booth and daughter of the late Matthew Robinson, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully which to attend her funeral, from her husband's restricted No. 1944. Front street, above Laurel, on Thursty morning, at 18 o'clock without further notice. To reced to Laurel Hill.

PPANCISCUS.—On. Sunday morning. 4th Instant,

ricced to Laurel Hill.
FPANCISCUS.—On Sunday morning. 4th instant,
HARLES HOWARD, tofast son of Albert H. and
usan S. Franciscus, axed 4 months and 13 days.
Fungeri services at the house of his parents. No. 1529
Frib street, this day, 6th instant, at Ho'clock.
GROYES.—On Monday morning, the 5th Instant,
USAN M. GROYES, youngest daughter of the late Alkony Groves St.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
Anthony Groves St.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
Attend her numeral from the residence of her mother.

No. 125 a. N. Thereenth street on Wednesday affection,
at 2 o'clock, without surfluernoties.

PINKIE—At Chesnut Hill, on the 4th Inst., G. B.
HINKLE, in the first year of his sate.

The relatives and friends of the facility are respectfully
in ties in attend the Gueral, from his land residence, on
Wednesday morning at H o clock, with all uniter in side.

Wednesday morning at H o clock, with an arriver a size, Richly,—On the 36th of October, at Jufferson General Hospital, of disease contracted in the array JOHN W. ROLY, of Company A., Twenty-math Regiment Penasylvania Veneran Ventuneers, youngest sot of Haamah and the late Dr. Thomas P. S. Rohy, of this city, in the 27th year of his age.

He didd in the hope of a blessed luminitality.

But remains were interred in the Government Cemeter, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Will ON. At his vesidence, No. 2011 Charmy, street.

willoux—Athe residence, No. 2041 Chassaut street, as the scending of the 4th instant, after a short and evere Union. Captain DAVID L. WILCOX. aged 52 cars. [New York paners please copy.]
Doe notice will be given of his inneral service.
WILLIAMSON.—On the 5th instant, ISABEL J. with of Root. S. Williamson.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

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| U | NOVELTIES | Ü |
| \mathbf{R} | BIOH OURTAIN GOODS, | 14 |
| T | WINDOW SHADES. | $_{\mathrm{T}}$ |
| Α | FURNITURE COVERINGS. | A |
| 1 | WALRAVEN, | ï |
| N | MASONIC HALL. No. 712 CRESNUT STREET | N |
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sees, \$2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, and the sand a half tone of coal, at ever, for 30 years, and the holded, every six months, of the profits from the sale of surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their operation of coal sold by the Company for their especial month, the crofits being paid over to them, independent the regular cash dividends, to which they are also withed. situled. The Company possess is go and well built Coal Works to Pomisson (near Tremeet), with extensive Mining and limber Bights, an excellent Deable Breaker, Blope Works, are tites Brighes, Estimota, and all other machiners of apparetus, in full sperator, capable of mining 26,000 min. 16 he extended to 180,000 min per year.
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E. M. NEEDLES Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMEROIDERIES, VEILS.

HANDKERCHIFS, &c., In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES.

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1094 CHESNUT STREET.

SELLING OFF-REDUCTION IN PRICES In order to close out our stock before the first of sausary, we have made GREAT REDUCTION in Prices, and are now offering some very GREAT BARGALES.
Now is the third for every one to purchase good, desirable.

and are now offering some very GREAT BARGAIMS,
now is the time for every one to purchase good, desirable
and cheap articles for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

END STILES OF CALICUES, FAST COLORS
and best qualifies at 31, 315, and soc.
BEST ARTHICAN DELLAINES,
New STORM AND STATEMENT NOW STORM AND SOC.
BEST ARTHICAN DELLAINES,
THAIN FRENCH MERINOES,
BIRES, PURPLE, Wines Greens, Modes, Browns and Blacks
from at the STSC.
EMPRESS CLOAKS AND OTIOMAN VELOURS,
Blass, Creens, Purples, Wines Modes,
Brewns and Blacks, all tholes shades,
AT GREATH, FEDUCED PRICES
HANDSOME SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS FRESENTS.
Moter Antique, corded,
Fails and Fail y Silks,
SCARCE AND DESIGNABLE,
Billes, Citals AND COLORS,
Billes, Wines, and Violets,
And Silks of every variety,

And Shar of every variety, AT LOW CHICES.

BLACK SILKS.

Every variety and quality, \$125 to \$10.

Woollen Long Shawis, \$7 to \$15.

Every variety, \$1 to \$50.

We are selling all our Shawis, \$1 to \$5.

We are selling all our Shawis at last winter a prices.

CHFACEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY.

Fine heavy 4-4 Muslim at 50c.

Williamsville Muslim at 52 to \$6c.

New York Mills Muslim at 50 to \$6c.

New York Mills Muslims at 60c.
Unbleached Muslims at 30 to 40c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslims at 50c.
Yard while Ying Unbleached Muslims at 50c.
Yard while Unca Unbleached Muslims at 50c.
Yard while Unca Unbleached Muslims at 50c.
S. Rawrence Heavy Muslims at 60c.
6-4 James Fean Mills at 75c.
Conten Goods of all Muslims At 50c.
11. 20-61
Nos. 719 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN CREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Choits and Window Shades, V. E. ARCHAMBIAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENIII and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, Ingrain Carpets, all wood, 75, 87, 81 to \$175; Ingrain Carpets, wood liling, 30 to \$75. Eduty and State Carpets, 30c to \$1,25; Gill Eurapred Window States, 24 to \$1,50 to \$1,25; Gill Eurapred Window States, 25 to \$3; Barf and Green Shading, 50c; Blankets, 55 to \$15; Comfortables, 55; Maskins, 25 to \$50; Pelairus, 15 to \$15; Comfortables, 56; Missins, 25 to \$50; Pelairus, 15 to \$5; Apparate, 50c; to \$1 50; Shawke \$75 to \$10; Search, 50c; to \$5; Apparate, 56; Comfortables, 15 to \$10; Edwin \$10; Canton Plannels, 45 to 75c; Plain and Fassey Cassimeres, 65c to \$2 50. New Style Chintons, 25 to \$40; White, Girey and Searled Flaumels, 56 to \$10; Meritio Shirts and Drawers, \$1 55 to \$2.20; Hostery and Gloves, 15 to 75c; Contast Cotton, 15c. Wholesals and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTE and MARKET Streets.